

PR. 11, 1.

Collective Farm

Distribution of labor in brigade work. Molot. proizv./No. 2, 1952

12

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

RANDOWA, Danuta; PRUS-PASLAWSKA, Janina

Use of cycloserine in the treatment of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis.
Gruzlica 27 no.4:307-310 Apr 59.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy A. M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. T.
Garbinski i ze Szpitala Przeciwegruzliczego im Dluskiego we Wroclawiu
Dyrektor: dr med. W. Batycki.
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY, ther.)
(CYCLOSERINE, ther.)

PRUSS, A. G.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68348

Author : Pruss, A. G.

Inst : All-Union Institute for Plant Cultivation.

Title : The Pear in Leningrad Oblast'.

Orig Pub : Tr. po prikl. botan., genet. i selektsii,
1957, 30, No 1, 219-223

Abstract : In Leningrad Oblast', the pear must be cultivated as a bush with 4-6 trunks. The forest pear from Ostrorog Rayon (Voronezh Oblast'), as well as the Leningrad rootstock types No 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 constitute the best rootstocks. These rootstocks were developed by the All-Union Institute of Plant Cultivation. As a pear collection was investigated at the

Card : 1/2

PRUSS, A.G., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Pear in Leningrad Province. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel.
30 no. 3:219-223 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Leningrad Province--Pear--Varieties)

BELEVTSSEV, Ya.N. [Believtssev, IA.M.]; PRUSS, A.K. [Prus, A.K.]

Basic stages in the development of the Ukrainian Shield. Geol.
zhur. 22 no.5:3-18 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR.
(Dnieper Valley—Geology)

10
AIZENBERG, D.Ye.; BELEVTSSEV, Ya.I.; BORDULOV, I.N.; BORISENKO, S.T.;
BULAIN, G.A.; GORLITSKIY, B.A.; DOVGAN', M.N.; ZAGORUYKO,
L.G.; KAZAKOV, L.R.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; KARASIK, M.A.; KACHAI,
V.G.; KISELEV, A.S.; LAGUTIN, P.K.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.;
LAZARENKO, E.A.; LAPITSKIY, E.M.; LAPCHIK, F.Ye.; LAS'KOV,
V.A.; LEVINSHTEN, M.L.; MALAKHOVSKIY, V.F.; MITKEYEV, M.V.;
PRUSS, A.K.; SKARZHINSKIY, V.I.; SKURIDIN, S.A.; SOLOV'YEV,
F.I.; STRYGIN, A.I.; GUSECHUK, Ye.G.; TEPLITSKAYA, R.V.;
FEDYUSHIN, S.Ye.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; SEKOLA, T.N.; SHTERNOV,
A.G.; YAROSHECHUK, M.A.; ZAVIRYUKHINA, V.N., red.

[Problems of metallogeny in the Ukraine] Problemy metallo-
genii Ukrainy. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 254 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Instytut geologichnykh nauk.

Pruss, G.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Digestion.

V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4073

Author : G. Pruss

Inst : Vitebsk Medical Institute.

Title : Gastric Secretion in Animals with an Open Pneumothorax.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. tr. Vitebskogo med. in-ta, 1956, issue 6, 50-59

Abstract : Sham-feeding was used to stimulate gastric secretion in gastro-oesophagotomized dogs. In animals with a closed pneumothorax (P), gastric secretion is almost normal. In animals with an open P (linear cut of 5-6 cm in the VIth intercostal space), the amount of gastric juice first sharply decreases, then, in 3-4 days, increases and even exceeds what it was before the P. The digestive capacity of the gastric juice, the general acidity and

Card 1/2

BOZHKO, A.P.; PRUSS, S.M.; SHAPOT, V.S.

Regeneration of proteins of the myocardium during deep fatigue.
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.5:494-498 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. The Chair of Biochemistry and Physiology of the Vitebsk Medical
Institute.

(HEART--MUSCLE) (PROTEINS) (FATIGUE)

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22240.

Author : Pruss, G. M.

Inst : Vitebsk National Ped. Inst.

Title : Reflexes Originating in the Upper Respiratory Passages.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Vitebskii gos. ped. in-t, 1956, vyp. 5, 75-84.

Abstract: The trachea was sectioned in anesthetized cats and into the central and peripheral ends tubes were inserted. Through the upper tube different materials were introduced in the upper respiratory passages. The lower tube carried air into the lungs. The irritation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages with fumes of ether, chloroform and with liquid produced an elevation of the arterial pressure (AP) a

Card 1/2

RUSSIA, U. S.

USSR/Medicine - Restoration of Life After Blood Losses

Jul/Aug 51

"Role of the Nervous System in the Mechanism of Restoration of the Organism's Functions After Lethal Blood Losses," G. A. Medvedyeva, G. M. Pruss, Vitebsk Med Inst and Vitebsk Oblast Sta of Blood Transfusion

"Vest Khirurgii" Vol LXXI, No 4, pp 4-7

By draining 200-400 ml of blood from the left carotid artery, stopped heart action in dogs which were under the effect of morphine-ether and had been tracheotomized. Added to blood Anticoagulant No 4, TsOLIPK. Within 1-4 min, injected half of the drained blood into left carotid artery, half into right hip vein together with Ringer-Lock soln. Temp of injected blood was 38°. This revived dogs. Effect of blood injection was enhanced by administration of atropine and artificial respiration. When dogs had been vagotomized or vagus inactivated by atropine, the treatment was ineffective in the majority of cases.

PA 197T63

4450, G. 14.

✓ Significance of the process of respirative phosphorylation in the function of heart muscle. V. S. Shapot and G. M. Pruss (State Med. Inst., Vitebsk). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 108, 890-902(1956).—2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNP) at $10^{-4}M$ concn. gradually weakens the heart contractions in a frog specimen; the more vigorous is the action of the organ, the greater is this hindering effect of DNP. Thus tissue respiration under these conditions is insufficient for resynthesis of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP). Introduction of ATP into such a specimen restores heart action. A similar observation was made with KCN poisoning.

G. M. Kosolapoff

1957, N. S., Doc Med Sci—(USSR) "Breathing and blood circulation under conditions of an open pneumothorax." (experimental research) Vitebsk, 1957, 20 p. (Minsk State Med. Inst.) (RM, no 41, 1957, p.107)

MASH, D.M., inzh.; PRUSS, K.V., inzh.; SOROKIN, A.N., inzh.

Noncontact position pickups. Priborostroenie no.1:16 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Transducers)

PRUSS, K.V.

Photochronoscope, an instrument for accurate recording of time
moments. Trudy VNIIFTRI no.1:60-71 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Photochronograph)

45507
S/119/63/000/001/006/016
D201/D308

9.7150

AUTHORS:

Mash, D.M., Pruss, K.V. and Sorokin, A.N.

TITLE:

Contactless position pick-up

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1963, 16

TEXT:

This is a description of the position pick-up type Δ -3 (D-3) designed by VNIISTroydormash with a view to eliminating the effect of the pick-up on the controlled moving system. The pick-up is basically a transistorized oscillator with two amplifiers. The coupling between the tank and feedback is adjusted, or varied as the case may be, by the insertion of a metal plate with the gap between the ferrite cores of the two coils. This method also makes it possible to vary the start time of generated pulses, the metal plate being connected to the moving controlled system. The minimum width of the metal plate is 3 mm. The components of the pick-up are enclosed in a glass cylinder. The supply is 15 V and max current is 40 mA. Experiments have shown that the pick-up operates satisfactorily with supply variations up to $\pm 50\%$ and at ambient tempera-

Card 1/2

GOLOTA, Ya. A. [Golota, YA.A.]; KARYSHEVA, A.P.; CHEPULOV, K.P.;
PRUS, O.S. [Prus, O.S.]

Microscopic and cultural study of leptospirosis in swine.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.4:42-45 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chernigovskiy otdel sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii,
virusologii i immunologii UNDIZ.

GOLOTA, Ya.A.; CHEPUROV, K.P.; FRUSS, O.G.; KARYSHEVA, A.F.; GOLOVAN', R.I.

Characteristics of experimental leptospirosis in swine. Veterina ¹ia
L. no. 6:29-33 Ag '64. (MIRA 184)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.

PRUSS, P. KH.

R. Protas, In. A. Krakan, and P. Kh. Pruss, "The sensitivity of photographic layers and the dimensions of emulsion crystals," P. 824.

Investigations were made on the influence of the concentration of silver bromide, ammonia and potassium bromide at the moment of formation of the dispersion phase upon the dimensions of the crystals and upon the sensitivity of the layer. It is established that they depend differently on the conditions of the synthesis of emulsions.

The State Optical Inst. of Leningrad (Order of Lenin) December 9, 1947

SO: Journal of Applied Chemistry (USSR) 21, No. 8, August (1948)

**The Thickness of Silver Halide Photo-Emulsion Crystals
Measured With a Linnik Micro-Interferometer Having Lenses
of 80 Power (original text in Russian), P. V. Melikar and P.
Kh. Pruss, J. Tech. Phys. (USSR), Sep '49 (10-9 Mily): pp
1041-1044; 1 illus, 2 tb.**

One of the authors of this article has used a 40-power Linnik microinterferometer for measuring the thickness of photo-emulsion crystals. This method enables one to trace the forms of the crystals and to measure their thickness. This method however has many deficiencies. That is because the images of emulsion crystals, as observed with 40-power lenses, appear to be very small. The microinterferometer should have been adjusted to make the width of the area very small. A reduced area width simultaneously reduces the interval between neighboring areas. Since the displacements in the parts of the area are evaluated by eye, thus leading to a reduction in the accuracy of measurement, it became necessary

to work with areas, which were not too narrow. This permits the estimation of the displacements with an accuracy up to 0.25 of the interval between the neighboring areas. These deficiencies have given the initiative to construct a 90-power microinterferometer which has helped to reduce the measurement errors. To eliminate such errors a special light filter was added. Observations through a light filter show only two (instead of four) black areas, one on each side from the neutral achromatic area - and also alternating, symmetrical located chromatic areas. For each interference maximum for blue and red rays, there also appear symmetrical black areas which confine are, however, much paler than the black areas which confine the central achromatic area. On the basis of two black areas which are sharply distinguished from the remaining areas of the interference chart, it becomes possible to make a reliable calculation of the total number of stripes in the displacement of interference areas on the emulsion crystal.

15.2.133

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*Separation of Silver Halide Crystals
in Emulsions and Emulsion*

726

77.021.11

Form and Size of Silver Halide Crystals in Photographic Emulsions. J. R. PROTAS, P. K. PRUSS and Y. A. KRAKAN. *Zh. prikl. Khimii*, 1949, 22, 823-830; *S. et I.P.*, 1951, 22, 5-6.—Six ammonia and six neutral emulsions were prepared varying the composition and the concentration of the components, the conditions of precipitation and the ripening conditions. These emulsions were then examined for distribution of the grains according to their surface area, degree of dispersion, average surface area and thickness. The results show that in ammoniacal emulsions the size of the crystals increase considerably compared with the area, independently of the conditions of preparation. The diameter of the crystals decrease from the centre towards the edge forming a roughly spherical shape. Under neutral conditions, the conditions of emulsification have little influence on the size of the crystal, the growth being in parallel planes.

A.J.L.

29

The thickness of the emulsion crystals and the resolving power of photographic emulsions. I. R. Protas, P. Kh. Pruss, and Yu. A. Krakun. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* Appl. Chem. 22, 978-82 (1949). (cf. preceding abstr.). Possible existence of a relation between these properties was tested, with a neg. result, on 2 series of emulsions, characterized by different resolving powers R , but approx. the same degree of dispersity of the AgBr crystals. This was attained by varying the concns. of AgNO₃ and KBr at the pptn. stage, but restoring a const. compn. of the final emulsion. Emulsions with NH₄, 1.5% of the compn. (after emulsification), (I) AgBr 0.07 M, KBr 0.75 M, gelatin 0.5%; (II) 0.75, 0.75, 0.5; (III) 0.075, 0.75, 3.5; (IV) 0.75, 0.75, 3.5, all four adjusted to (compr. before pouring) AgBr 0.15 M, gelatin 12.0%, and emulsions without NH₄, of the compn. (V) 0.075, 0.75, 3.5; (VI) 0.75, 0.75, 3.5; (VII) 0.30, 0.38, 1.6; (VIII) 1.50, 0.38, 1.6, adjusted to (V and VI) AgBr 0.15 M, gelatin 12.0%. (VI and VII) 0.31, 12.0, showed the following mean cross sections of the AgBr grains (in sq. μ), mean thicknesses of the grains (in μ), and R (in mm.⁻¹): (I) 1.00, 0.85, 66; (II) 0.97, 0.75, 48; (III) 0.90, 0.73, 79; (IV) 1.04, 0.77, 55; (V) 0.86, 0.27, 56; (VI) 0.76, 0.34, 28; (VII) 1.07, 0.40, 79; (VIII) 1.02, 0.40, 56. As expected, I and III have a higher R than II and IV, although the mean cross sections and thicknesses are of the same order. In the NH₄-free series, too, variations of R are accompanied by no corresponding variations of the grain dimensions. As between the 2 types of emulsions, the

large difference of grain thickness between the NH₄ emulsions I-IV and the NH₄-free emulsions V-VIII is accompanied by no corresponding difference in R . Consequently, there is no direct relation between R and the grain thickness.

N. Flom

CA

Thickness of silver halide crystals of photographic emulsions measured by Linnik's microinterferometer equipped with 90x objectives. P. V. Meiklyar and P. Kh. Pruss. Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 19, 1041-4 (1949); cf. C.A. 41, 2651e. The thickness, h , of 30 to 40 Ag halide crystals from each of the photographic emulsions investigated was measured after they had been removed from the film. The projection area of the crystals, x , was measured simultaneously, and the av. ratios, $x^2/s/h$, were calcd. The difficulties and errors involved in the detn. are discussed. M. and P. conclude that the ratios varied from 1.01 to 4.6 with the majority of emulsions and that the results of Meidinger (C.A. 31, 6983p) must be wrong. R. P. Loveland

Springer Photo Optical Corp

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546

771.534.553 : 771.534.555

Spectral Distribution of Light Scattered by Photographic Layers and the Influence of Sensitization on Resolving Power. I. I. BREIDO and P. K. PAUSS. *Zh. tekhn. Fiz.*, 1952, 22, 515-524.—The distribution depends on the size of the emulsion particles which is related to the wavelength scattered. Sensitization, by affecting the particle size, may vary the wavelength scattered and thus affect the resolving power.

Phys. Abs.

GA
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C V MPK

B7D

6292. Dependence of the Resolving Power of Photographic Materials on the Wave Length of the Light Acting Upon Them. (In Russian) L. I. Breido and P. Kh. Pevs. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, new ser., v. 82, Feb. 21, 1952, p. 893-896.
The resolving power of 5 emulsions for various wave lengths was determined experimentally. Data are tabulated and charted.

PRH 35, P. Kh.

USSR 1

535.434 : 771.33

8215. Scattering of light by crystals of photographic emulsions. P. Kh. PRUSS. Zh. tekhn. Fiz., 24, No. 1, 50-9 (1954) in Russian.

The results of investigations on the relationship between the scattering of light by an undeveloped photographic emulsion and the concentration of the Ag halide in the emulsion show that the weakening of the feebly absorbed light flux, due to the scattering in an emulsion poor in Ag halide, obeys Bouguer's law. The dependence of the coefficient of scattering on crystal size was investigated for thin layers of AgBr emulsions synthesized by the NH₃ method, and also for the AgBr crystals of the ammonia emulsions. For $\lambda = 0.55 \mu$, the coefficient of scattering of the layer attains its maximum with the mean size of emulsion crystals $\sim 0.3 \mu$, while that of the crystals, at the mean size $\sim 0.4 \mu$. The experimental curve showing the dependence of the coefficient of scattering for emulsion crystals on their size agrees well with the theoretical curve.

P. LACMEAN

PRUSS, P. KH.

✓ Spectral distribution of dispersion of light by photographic layers and the influence of sensitization on resolving power
I. I. Breido and P. Kh. Pruss. *Izvestiya Nauch. Fot., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1955, No. 3, 129-40 (1955).
Panchromatic sensitization increases the resolving power of highly dispersed photographic materials but not that of less-dispersed materials. Eurilla Mayerle

GA

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MAS
MT

PRUSS, P. Kh.

GA

1. The investigation of the resolving power of multilayer photographic materials. Yu. N. Gorokhovskii and P. Kh. Pruss. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 25, 221-35(1955).—The expts. were done on 3-layer photographic films by aid of a resolvometer as designed by Burmistrov (*ibid.* 6, 1731-9 (1936)). Other films were measured which carried only one of each of these 3 layers. The resolving power of the multiple layer films is detd. by the magenta ingredient of the color image, hence always by the intermediate of the 3 layers. The dye and the Ag image in the photographic picture in multiple-layer films have the same resolving power because the microdimensions of both the dye and the Ag particles are the same. The resolving power varies as a function of the contrast, but this function is different for each layer. The theoretical formula derived for black and white materials is valid only for the top layer. The aperture of the aberration-free objective influences the resolving power of the upper layer only, the intermediate and lower layers are not affected. The thickness of the emulsion influences the resolving power of the intermediate and the lower layers. If the time of development is changed over as wide a range as permissible, only the resolving power of the upper layer is influenced.

①

Werner Jacobson

PRUSS, P.Kh.

~~Light scattering by photographic emulsion layers.~~ Izv. AN SSSR Ser.
fiz. 21 no.11:1526-1533 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Photographic optics)

PRUSS, P. Kn.

light diffusion in emulsion layers and their resolving power. Usp. nauch.
fot. 10:235-242 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu. N. P. Kh.

Analyzing the relation between the resolving power and the macrograininess of black-and-white photographic materials. Usp. tauch. fot. 10:248-252 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 1063-66 EWT(1)/T/EED(b)-3-IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5023980

UR/0077/65/010/005/0354/0360
771.537.61

AUTHOR: Pruss, P. Kh.

TITLE: Study of the diffusimetric method of testing photographic materials

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 354-360

TOPIC TAGS: photographic emulsion, photographic property, photographic image, image contrast

ABSTRACT: The contrast function obtained by testing with the diffusimetric method is a useful characteristic of photographic materials. The diffusimetric coefficient k_p may be regarded as some arbitrary characteristic of the contrast function, but it is not a criterion of the image quality, which best expresses the combined influence of the halation by diffusion and reflection of photographic emulsions. The parameters k_1 , k_2 , and ρ , introduced by the authors of the diffusimetric method for an analytical description of the curve of the contrast function do not separately characterize the halation by diffusion and reflection of photographic materials. The parameters of the contrast function k_p or k_1 , k_2 , and ρ cannot be used

Card 1/2

L 1063-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023980

for calculating the effective illumination from the corresponding Frieser formulas.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 7 formulas, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 07171-67 ENT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6029518

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3180/66/011/000/0222/0230

AUTHOR: Pruss, P. Kh.

ORG: none

27
12/1

TITLE: Determination of the frequency-contrast characteristic of photographic materials

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po khimii fotograficheskikh protsessov. Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, v. 11, 1966. Khimiya fotograficheskikh emul'siy. Strukturnyye svoystva fotograficheskikh sloyev (Chemistry of photographic emulsions. Structural properties of photographic films), 222-230

TOPIC TAGS: photographic emulsion, image contrast

ABSTRACT: The method used for determining the frequency-contrast characteristics of photographic emulsions was based on finding the contrast transfer coefficients $T_{ph. l. (N)}$ of the photographic layer from the relation

$$T_{ph. l. (N)} = \frac{T_{syst. (N)}}{T_0(N)},$$

where $T_{syst. (N)}$ is the transfer coefficient for the system (consisting of a photographic layer and an objective) and $T_0 (N)$ is the transfer coefficient for the objective. The frequency-contrast characteristics calculated for four different types of

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L 07171-67
ACC NR: A16029518

photographic films from the scattering function were in good agreement with the values obtained experimentally. The characteristic obtained by the proposed method is idealized in the sense that it is free from development effects, but it is of general interest because the development effects (type of developer, image density, etc.) may be different in each individual case. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 in 2E

PRUSS, P.Kh.

Investigating the method of testing photographic materials
with diffusion measurements. Pat 1: Analysis of the diffuso-
metric method. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.5:
354-360 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni Vavilova,
Leningrad.

BARRO, M.I.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N.; GRATSIANSKAYA, Z.I.; PRUSS, P.Kh.

Dependence of the resolving power of multilayer color films
on the sequential arrangement of the layers. Usp. nauch. fot. 2.
21-28 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

PRUSS, P.Kh.

Dispersion function of photographic layers and the reproduction by them of the small details of the optical image (based on the works of H. Friessner). Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.3:216-228 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Photochemistry)
(Photographic emulsions)

S/058/63/000/003/053/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Barro, M. I., Gorokhovskiy, Yu. N., Gratsianskaya, Z. I.,
Pruss, P. Kh.

TITLE: Dependence of the resolving power of multilayer color films on the
disposition sequence of the layers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 88, abstract 3D594
("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, v. 8, 21 - 28)

TEXT: A concept is introduced for a resolvometric balancing of three
elementary images in the final positive color image. Requirements are formu-
lated for the structure of a pair of multilayer films forming a set, in which
the resulting image can attain the highest resolution. A study was made on the
resolvometric properties of 7 sets of multilayer films with different sequences
of disposition of the layers, and it is shown that fulfillment of the presented
demands brings about effectively a higher resolution and a resolvometric balanc-
ing of the set. The resolving and distinguishing powers of two negative multi-
layer materials and the positive images obtained from them are compared. It is

Card 1/2

Dependence of the resolving power of...

S/058/63/000/003/053/104
A062/A101

shown that these quantities are approximately proportional to each other and that, consequently, the quality of geometric reproduction of two-dimensional color objects can be, at least in a first approximation, characterized by the magnitude of the resolving power.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Pruss P.Kh.

Photo. GA

1. The investigation of the resolving power of multilayer photographic materials. Yu. N. Gorokhovskij and P. Kh. Pruss. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 25, 221-35 (1955). The expts. were done on 3-layer photographic films by aid of a resolvometer as designed by Burmistrov (*ibid.* 6, 1731-9 (1936)). Other films were measured which carried only one of each of these 3 layers. The resolving power of the multiple layer films is detd. by the magenta ingredient of the color image, hence always by the intermediate of the 3 layers. The dye and the Ag image in the photographic picture in multiple-layer films have the same resolving power because the microdimensions of both the dye and the Ag particles are the same. The resolving power varies as a function of the contrast, but this function is different for each layer. The theoretical formula derived for black and white materials is valid only for the top layer. The aperture of the aberration-free objective influences the resolving power of the upper layer only, the intermediate and lower layers are not affected. The thickness of the emulsion influences the resolving power of the intermediate and the lower layers. If the time of development is changed over as wide a range as permissible, only the resolving power of the upper layer is influenced.

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was

Werner Jacobson

300

Pruss, P. Kh.

AUTHOR: Pruss, P. Kh.

48-11-10/13

TITLE: Light-Dispersion by Photographic Emulsion-Films (Rasseyaniye sveta sloyami fotograficheskikh emul'siy).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 11, pp. 1526-1533 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This investigation was essentially carried out in connection with the examination of the nature of the resolving power of photographic material. A survey on the obtained data is given. A part of these data was published already previously (reference 5,6) and is reproduced as a summarize. The other part which deals with the method of the determination of average dimensions of emulsion crystals and especially with the investigation of the light-flux-distribution in the emulsion-film, is published in this treatise for the first time and consequently it is dealt with in details. A comparison of the obtained test-data with those from theory was carried out. The relation between the light-dispersion of a given wave-length, as well as of the spectroscopic course of dispersion with emulsion-films and the degree of dispersion of silverhalide-emulsion-crystals, was determined. Based upon the obtained rules governing this process, a new method was elaborated for determining

Card 1/2

Light-Dispersion by Photographic Emulsion-Films.

48-11-10/13

the average dimensions with crystals of photographic emulsions after the dispersion of the light by the films of these emulsions. The distribution of the light-flux in the emulsion-film was investigated. There are 7 figures and 15 references, 11 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

RUSS. P. En.; MAX. I. V. I.

Scattering of light in a medium containing small particles of photo-
sensitive material. Zvezd. zbornik. 1971. Fot. i kin. 1971. 1:244-251. 11-12
(MIRA 17:11)

1. General theory of optical scattering in S.I. Vavilov.
(Photochemistry) (Photographic emulsions)

PRUSS, P.Kh.

Determining mean dimensions of silver halide crystals by means
of light scattering in emulsion layers. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.
fot. i kin. 4 no.2:121-126 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.
(Photographic emulsions) (Silver compounds)

SOV/77-4-4-3/19

23(3,5)

AUTHORS:

Pruss, P.Kh. and Maksina, V.I.

TITLE:

Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power of Photographic Material

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinenatografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 259-268 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors present the results of experiments, made to investigate the distribution of luminous flux in the emulsion layer of photographic material. They also present experiments for the investigation of the dependency between the resolving power of photographic materials and the thickness of the emulsion layer and the concentration of haloid silver in it. For the investigation of the distribution of luminous flux several theoretical studies are used. Khvol'son [Ref 2], gives an integral equation for the voluminal density of luminous flux. The theoretical and experimental study of Ginzburg, Pul'ver and Fabrikant [Ref 3] was used. A short description of the studies of Boldyrev, Aleksandrov [Ref 4] and Timofeyeva [Ref 5] is also

Card 1/4

SOV/77-4-4-3/19

Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power of Photographic Material

given. The authors made their investigation by measuring the brightness of the beam, which passes emulsion layers with step by step increased thickness. Emulsion was poured on a glass-plate of 3 x 12 cm² size. The used quantities of emulsion were 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 8.0 ml. So the air dried layers got the following thicknesses (in corresponding units): 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2 and 1. At 6% contents of gelatine the thickness of the air dried layer will be 20, if 1 ml is poured on the plate. Measurements of the brightness were done with the visual photo-gonimeter, constructed by Rytyn' and Lazarev (Figure 1). The results were shown by the graphs in figure 3, 4 and 5, which give the dependency between the brightness of the scattered light and the thickness of the emulsion layer or the concentration of haloid silver. At some depth of the emulsion layer the brightnesses of scattered light get maximum values. In the case of layers with a high AgHal. concentration, the maximum bright-

Card 2/4

SOV/77-4-4-3/19

Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power of Photographic Material

ness is small and appears at very thin layers. At low AgHal concentration the brightness gets a high maximum value, which appears at considerable thick layers. For the investigation of the dependency between resolving power and thickness of emulsion layer of AgHal concentration the following studies were used: Trivelli and Smith [Ref 6], Kilinskiy [Ref 7], Narath and Schimmel [Ref 11]. The investigation of the dependency of resolving power from AgHal-concentration was done with layers of different thicknesses. The dependency of resolving power from the thickness of the emulsion layer was investigated with emulsions of different AgHal-concentration. The emulsion ($\bar{x} = 0.13 \mu^2$), not diluted and diluted with gelatin in the proportions 1:2, 1:3, 1:5, 1:10 and 1:20, was poured on a glass plate size 3 x 12 cm². The poured quantities were 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0 and 2.0 cm³. The results are shown in figure 6. Graph a) gives different AgHal concentrations, graph b) gives different thicknesses

Card 3/4

SOV/77-4-4-3/19
Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power of Photographic Material

of emulsion layers (6 μ - 40 μ). The graphs a and b in figure 8 give the analogue results for low dispersed emulsions. In this case the dependencies are more feebly marked and less distinct. In the studies participated P.T. Sidorenkova. There are 7 graphs, 1 diagram and 12 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 1 German, 4 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova (State Institute for Optics imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

Card 4/4

SOV/77-4-2-7/18

Author: Arush, A.Kh.

Title: Determining the Average Dimensions of Silver Halide Crystals by Light Dispersion by Emulsion Layers (Opredeleniye srednikh razmerov kristallov galoidnogo serebra po rasseyaniyu sveta emul'sionnymi sloyami)

Periodical: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, vol 4, Nr 2, pp 121-126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses already-known methods of finding the dimensions of crystals by the dispersion of light. He then describes experiments carried out on ammonium and non-ammonium emulsions to determine the size of AgHal crystals by this method. The emulsion used was diluted by a 6% gelatine solution to a concentration of 0.003 grams of AgHal per milliliter: 1 milliliter of the diluted emulsion was poured on to a 3x12cm glass plate, cooled and dried at room temperature. The device for

Card 1 / 3

SOV/77-4-2-7/18

Determining the Average Dimensions of Silver Halide Crystals by
Light Dispersion by Emulsion Layers

measuring the dispersion of light by the emulsion layers (Figure 1) consisted of a source of light, a collimator, a measuring lens and a selenium photocell. The average size of the crystals of the ammonium emulsion was found by constructing experimental curves $\Delta D=f(\bar{x})$ for blue, green, red and white light (selective light filters [Ref. 16] were used) as shown in Figure 2, where ΔD is the dispersion of light, measuring the value ΔD and finding the value x on the curve $\Delta D=f(\bar{x})$ for white light, using for the red and orange layers the left branch of the curve, and the right branch in all other cases. Similar curves were constructed for non-ammonium emulsions (Figure 4); however, they differed from the curves for ammonium emulsions chiefly by being much steeper. The author concludes on the basis of these results that a valid method has been submitted for determining the

Card 2/3

SOV/77-4-2-7/18

Determining the Average Dimensions of Silver Halide Crystals by
Light Dispersion by Emulsion Layers

average dimensions of silver halide crystals in ammonium and non-ammonium photographic emulsions. The method is based on the dispersion of light by the layers of the photographic emulsions, and the rules connecting the value and the spectral passage of the dispersion with the dimensions of the dispersing particles. There is 1 diagram, 4 graphs and 16 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 5 German, 2 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova
(State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1957

Card 3/3

S/081/61/000/024/063/086
B149/B102

AUTHORS: Protas, I. R., Pruss, P. ~~Kh.~~

TITLE: The relationship between the resolution of an emulsion layer and its thickness

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 455; abstract 24L527 (Zh. nauchn. i prikl. fotogr. i kinematogr., v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 294 - 296)

TEXT: An investigation is made of the variation of physical properties of a photographic layer; its resolution, "sharpness", and the frequency-contrast characteristics are studied as dependent on the layer thickness and optical properties. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

PROTAS, I.R.; PRUSS, I.M.

Effect of the emulsion layer thickness on its resolving power.
Zhur.nauch.i pril.1.fot. i kin. 6 no.4:294-296 JI-ag '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova.
(Photographic emulsions)

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PRUSS, V.

Planning of credit in the People's Republic of Poland. Den. i
kred. 17 no.10:42-48 0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Zamestiteľ' direktora Departamenta planirovaniya Pol'-
skogo Banku.

(Poland--Credit)

ACC NR: AT6004452 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/5188/64/000/072/0045/0052

AUTHOR: Pruss, V. B. (Engineer)

ORG: LIPT

TITLE: Improving the wear-resistance and economics of marine diesels operating under variable load conditions.

SOURCE: Leningrad. Institut vodnogo transporta. Trudy, no. 72, 1964. Sudovyye silovyye ustanovki (Marine power plants), 45-52

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, diesel engine, marine engine

ABSTRACT: The economics of underloaded diesels used for various intermittent services was investigated. This group of underload operations was comprised of small passenger ships as well as auxiliary diesels of tugs, freight boats, fishing vessels, etc. In general, their average operating load factor was lower than 50% of the rated capacity (usually of 150 to 200 hp). Generally, little attention was paid to the low efficiency of their operation, high consumption of fuel and replacement of worn-out parts. The automatic regulation of the outlet water temperature improved operating conditions only in some measure. New, more efficient methods are to be applied such as the automatic regulation of injection advance angle simultaneously with the automatic increase of

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.431.74.004.15

ACC NR 110004451

cooling temperature. It was also recommended to improve the design of marine diesels and to adjust them to the requirements of long-term service. In this connection, two sets of curves characterizing the dependence of fuel consumption upon the load and the number of revolutions were presented for various types of diesel engines. In the case of load characteristics, the unit fuel consumption was from 20 to 15% higher for engines loaded only at 85% of their rated capacity. The dependence of indicated thermal and mechanical efficiencies upon the horsepower developed by a 6ChS18/22-engine at various loads was also studied. Efficiencies and losses of various underloaded engines were investigated including truck diesels of YaMZ-236 type, YaMZ-238, YaMZ-238A diesels and many others. All these tests and investigations proved that the most effective method for cutting down fuel consumption is to diminish mechanical losses by raising the level of the compression temperature. Damages sustained as the result of wear were also investigated by using radiotracers in diesels of various types. The tests disclosed that the wear was considerably greater at low levels of compression pressure and intensity of combustion. In order to prevent this and smooth combustion it was recommended to diminish the injection advance angle in the case of a load drop. The operation practice showed that the effect of corrosion was also greater in underloaded engines. It is possible that this increase was caused by an intensive "pumping"

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6004452

corrosion. The experiments with the regulation of the injection advance angle showed the effectiveness of this method varied with the engine types. The method of air preheating was also tested. Its effect was negligible. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs.

SUB CODE: 13, 21/ SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 002 / CIR REF: 000

Card 3/3/11/11

BRUSS, V.B., Inzh.

Possibilities of improving the economic characteristics and
reducing the wear of marine diesels under conditions of
fractional operation regimes. Trudy LIT no. 72/45-52 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

PRUSS-ZHUKOVSKIY, V.V.

Principles of equivalent conversions of armature windings of collector-type machines. Sbor.rab.po vop.elektromekh.no.8:245-259 '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Electric machinery)

DEMBO, Anna Ruvimovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, Vladimir
Arsen'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOCHNEV, Anatoliy
Vasil'yevich, inzh.; PRUSS-ZHUKOVSKIY, Vladimir
Vladimirovich, inzh.

[Parameters of the modern traction motors for electric
and autonomous locomotives] Parametry sovremennykh tia-
govykh dvigatelei elektrovozov i avtonomnykh lokomotivov.
[By] A.R. Dembo i dr. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 146 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningrad. Institut elektromekhaniki.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Research and Development, V.V., in b.

Study of electroactive action induced in electric machinery
under conditions of simulation in an electrolytic cell. Electroactive
action. 1981-86 Ac 161. (SMA 1/110)

Study of electroactive action induced in electric machinery
(Electric machinery)
(Electrolytic cells)

PRUSSAK, A.V.

At the sources of Russian psychiatry. Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat. '52,
52, no.6, 77-78. (MLRA 5:7)
(PsA 27, no.8:6054 '53)

1. Pirogov, N. I.
2. USSR (6000)
4. Epilepsy
7. History of epilepsy therapy in Old Russia with volatile oil-bearing plants.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 52 no.11 . 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

PRUSSAK, A.V. (Leningrad)

Origins of Russian ophthalmology. Vest.oft. 32 no.6:36-8 N-D '53. (MLRA 6;12)
(Ophthalmology)

PRUSSAK, A.V. (Leningrad)

Pharmacy in old Russia. Apt. delo 3 no.6:39-40 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(PHARMACY, history,
in Russia)

GOL'DFARB, M.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; PRUSSAK, A.V.

Treatment of tuberculosis in the second half of the 17th century.
Probl. tub. no.3:74-77 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Iz otdela sotsial'noy gigiyeny (zav. M.L.Goldfarb) Leningrad-
skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (dir. doktor meditsinskikh nauk
A.D.Semenov)

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy,
hist.)

PRUSSAK, A.V. (Leningrad)

History of utilization of deer antlers for therapeutic purposes.

Farm. i toks. 17 no.5:59-60 S-O '54.

(MLRA 7:11)

(THERAPEUTICS,

deer antlers, hist. of ther. use in Russia)

PRUSSAK, A.V.

PRUSSAK, A.V. (Leningrad)

Historical sources of Russian psychiatry. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.
54 no.6:588-591 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

(PSYCHIATRY, history,
*Russia)

PRUSSAK, A.V.

Russian venereologists of the second half of the 17th century.

Vest.ven. i derm. no.4:44-46 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

(DERMATOLOGY, history,

in Russia, venerologists of 17th century)

PRUSSAK, A.V. (Leningrad, Kirovskiy prospekt, d. 73/75, kv. 36.)

Sources of oncology in Russia. Vop. onk., 2 no.6:763-766 '56
(MLRA 10:4)

(NEOPLASMS
hist. of oncol. in Russia)

PRUSSAK, A.

From the remote history of Russian surgery. Khirurgiia 32 no.3:
86-87 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(SURGERY--HISTORY)

PRUSSAK, A.V. [deceased].

Information on medicinal plants in Russian medical manuscripts of
the 17th and the beginning of 18th century. Bot.zhur. 41 no.11:1692-
1696 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Botany, Medical)

PRUSSAK, A. (Leningrad)

Alcoholism and its treatment in Russia during the second half of the
17th century. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 56 no.5:404 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(RUSSIA--ALCOHOLISM--TREATMENT)

GOL'DFARB, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PRUSSAK, A.V. [deceased]

From the history of out-patient and home medical service in
St.Petersburg. Vrach.delo no.4:437-439 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza.
(LENINGRAD--MEDICINE--HISTORY)

NEKRASOVA, V.L.; PRUSSAK, A.V.

History of the Brazilian Branch of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden
(1831-1836) and the Brazilian collections of Langsdorf and Riedel.
Bot. zhur. 42 no.5:804-813 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Riedel, Ludwig, 1794-1879) (Herbaria)
(Langsdorf, Grigori Ivanovich, 1774-1852)

PRUSSAK, A. (Leningrad)

T.S. Illinskii as psychiatrist and social worker. Zhur.nevr. i
psikh. 57 no.2:253-257 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(ILLINSKII, TIMOFEI STEPANOVICH, 1820-1867)

(SOCIAL SERVICE

contribution of T.S.Illinskii)

(PSYCHIATRY

same)

PRUSSAK, B. N.

"Modernization and Unification of Repair and Maintenance Machines for
Black-Top Roads," Mekh. stroit., pp. 13-14, May 1948.

PRUSSAK, B. N. , RYEZNIKOV, A. I.

29841

Novyy traktornyy snyegouchistityel' D-180-B. Myekhanizatsiya Stroit-va, 1949,
No. 9, s. 18-20

SO: LETOPIS ' NO. 40

BORODACHEV, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GARBUZOV, Z.Ye., inzhener;
redaktor; GOROKHOV, B.N. laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener;
KOSTIN, M.I., inzhener; POPOV, N.I., inzhener; PRUSSAK, B.N.,
inzhener; SHIMANOVICH, S.V., inzhener; PETERS, Ye.R., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KRIMERMAN, M.N., inzhener,
redaktor; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Machines for constructing irrigation systems] Mashiny dlia
sooruzheniia orositel'nykh sistem. Pod red. Z.E.Garbuzova.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry,
1951. 236 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Irrigation)

ANOKHIN, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, prof. [deceased]; BORODACHEV, I.P. kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk; BROMBERG, professor; VASIL'YEV, A.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii; PETERS, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLOSIN-NIKITIN, S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRUSSAK, B.N., inzhener; RITOV, M.N., inzhener; FEYNBERG, G.M., inzhener; ESTIN, M.I., inzhener; ALEKSEYEV, A.P., inzhener; BIRULYA, A.K., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOLDAKOV, Ye.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOCHIN, V.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; VOLKOV, M.I., professor; GIBSHMAN, Ye.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DONCHENKO, V.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHURAVLEV, A.Ya., laureat Stalinskoy premii; IVANOV, N.N., laureat Stalinskikh premii, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUVASOV, A.S., inzhener; NEKRASOV, V.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLOSIN-NIKITIN, S.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHLIBNIKOV, Ye.L., laureat Stalinskoy premii, professor; ORNATSKIY, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; VOSKRESENSKIY, N.N., redaktor; KOVALIKHINA, N.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Manual for highway engineers; road building machinery] Spravochnik inzhenera dorozhnika; dorozhno-stroitel'nye mashiny. Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry. Gushosdora MVD SSSR, 1952. 698 p.
[Microfilm] (MIRA 9:2)

(Road machinery)

TRUSSAK, B. N.

Road Machinery

Motor rollers D-178A and D-178B. Mekh. stroi., 9, no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

2

Examination: Preliminary

Planner 8-100 For closure. Lekh. stroi. 7 no. 2 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953, Uncl.

2

VASIL'YEV, A.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, redaktor; BORO-
DACHEV, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRUSSAK, B.N.
inzhener; URUSOV, M.M., inzhener; EYSMONT, A.V., inzhener;
YAROSHEV, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NEMIROVSKIY, E.I.
inzhener, retsenzent; PETROV, G.I., inzhener, redaktor;
PESTRYAKOV, A.I., inzhener, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

[Road building machinery] Dorozhnostroitel'nye mashiny; spravoch-
nik. 2-oe perer. i dop.isd. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 832 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Road machinery)

PRUSSAK, B.N., inzhener

New machinery for agricultural construction work. Mekh. stroi.
no.6:13-15 Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)

(Earthmoving machinery)

PRUSSAK, B.N., inzhener

New machinery for agriculture. Mekh.stroi. 12 no.8:26-28 Ag'55.
(Agricultural machinery) (MIRA 8:10)

PRUSSAK, B. H., inzhener

A new agricultural machine. Mekh.stroi.12 no.11:23 N'55.
(Agricultural machinery) (Drainage) (MIRA 9;1)

PRUSSAK, B.N., inzhener.

Mole-hole drain machine for agriculture. Mekh.stroi. 12 no.12:22-23
D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

(Agricultural machinery) (Drainage)

COUNTRY: USSR
 TITLE: Tropical Cereals.
 REF ZHUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, No. 15585
 AUTHOR: Prutskova, M.G.
 INST. ---

TITLE: The Variety Wealth of Wheat Bred
 in the USSR

ORIG. PUBL.: Agrobiologiya, 1957, No. 5, 18-29

ABSTRACT

The variety composition of wheat has been greatly
 enriched in the years of Soviet regime. New
 varieties have been bred by Soviet seed selectors
 in consequence of many years selection, vari-
 etization utilizing and genetically related
 forms for crossing. The varieties, Al'turno, Al'turno,
 Iskra, Al'turno 3700, Oskola 94 have been
 raised in eastern Siberia and the Urals. In
 all regions these wheat occupy large areas.
 Bred in a number of regions of Siberia

CITED: 1/2

: CULTIVATED PLANTS.

APRIL 1959 : REF ZHUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959,

1959 :
1959 :

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1959 :

and Kazakhstan are new average-yielding varieties Lutescens 758, Karatovskaya 29 and Zerkovskaya Narodnaya. Soviet seed selectors have created varieties adapted to the cool humid climate of the non-chernozem zone - Moskovka, Tulun 70, Gor'kovskaya 15, Linskaya, Onorovskaya 4, Prizhul'skaya and others. The utilization of new selected varieties of winter and spring wheat affords collective and state farms an opportunity to produce an additional 400 million poods of grain per year.

CARD:

-- C.A. Gorbunova

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; PLESHKOV, D.I.; PRUSSAK, B.N.; SIZOV, G.I., inzh.,
retsensent; CHANGLI, I.I., inzh., red.; NIKITIN, A.G.,
red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn.red.

[Road machinery] Dorozhno-stroitel'nye mashiny. Red.seri
"Mashinostroenie v 1959-1965 gg." I.I.Changli. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 121 p.
(Sovetskoe mashinostroenie v 1959-1965 gg.) (MIRA 13:8)
(Road machinery)

BORDACHEV, I.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.A., inzh., laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii; PRUSSAK, B.N., inzh.; URUSOV, M.M., inzh.; NEKHOROSHEV, I.I., inzh., red.; SERGEYEV, V.M., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Road-building machinery]Dorozhno-stroitel'nye mashiny; spravochnoe posobie. Pod red. I.I.Nekhoroshego. 3., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 596 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Road machinery)

PRUSSAK, B.N.

Construction cranes. Standartizatsiia 25 no.11:42-43 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

PRUSSAK, B.N.

Standardization of rotary excavators. Standartizatsia 25 no.1:18-19
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Excavating machinery—Standards)

Prilozheniye, 2. N.

Dorozhno-Stroitel'nyye Mashiny (By) A.A. Vasil'yev, D.I. Pleshkov (1) S.N. Prussak.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1960.

121 p. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables.

(Sovetskoye Mashinostroyeniye v 1959-1965 GG)

Bibliographical footnotes.

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SHIMANOVICH, S.V., inzh.; NECHETOV, G.P., inzh., retsenzent;
KRIMERMAN, M.N., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Construction and road machinery in agriculture] Stroitel'nye
i dorozhnye mashiny v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'nykh, 1959. 390 p.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Agricultural machinery) (Building machinery)
(Road machinery)